Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms, Seventh Edition, defines a queue as "a *data structure* from which items are removed in the same order in which they were entered." A script is defined as "*a file* containing commands to be executed such as a SHELL SCRIPT or a script of dialing commands for a communication program." (emphasis added in both instances) The pages of the dictionary containing these definitions are submitted with this response.

It is respectfully submitted that the claimed method of using a queue to provide commands to be executed on the remote device is different from the approach disclosed in the Suzuki patent. In the claimed method, the commands stored in the queue are individually retrieved from the queue and transmitted to the agent running on the remote device. In other words, the process is controlled from the location of the queue. In contrast, the Suzuki patent discloses that the server 100 includes a script managing section 16 that provides the agent on the client 200 with access to the script. Specifically, at column 10, lines 24-26, the patent states that "the agent 12 refers to the execution script S managed by the script managing section 16." Thus, the procedure is controlled by the agent on the remote client, which obtains the commands from the script on the server 200. It is respectfully submitted that the Suzuki patent does not contain any disclosure of using a queue as the mechanism to provide commands to an agent running on a remote device for execution.

It is noted that the present application discloses that script can be employed in the implementation of the invention. Specifically, in paragraph 0063, the application discloses that each queue comprises a set of commands that are to be run by the agent in a specific order. These commands can be individually designated via the

user interface 40, or can be a predefined script that is stored in a database 32, and called up from the user interface. This disclosure does not suggest that a script is the same as a queue, or that they are equivalent to one another. Rather, it discloses that the *source* of commands that are stored in a queue can be either manual entry by the user or retrieval from a stored script. In other words, the script, per se, is different from the queue that is used to provide the commands to the remote agent. While the Suzuki patent discloses the use of a script to store a set of commands, it does not disclose that a queue should be used as the mechanism for providing those commands to the remote agent. Rather, as noted above, it discloses that the agent directly accesses the script itself.

As set forth in M.P.E.P. §2131, "to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach *every* element of the claim." (emphasis added) In the present case, the Suzuki patent does not teach the step of "creating a queue containing a sequence of commands to be executed on the remote device." The disclosure of a script, per se, does not result in the creation of a queue. As such, the patent does not disclose the further steps of sequentially providing commands "in the queue" to an agent running on the remote device, placing the queue in a reboot status, or removing the queue from reboot status. For at least these reasons, therefore, the Suzuki patent does not anticipate the subject matter of claim 22, or any of its dependent claims.

In addition to this basic distinction, other distinguishing features of the invention are recited in the dependent claims. For example, claim 29 recites the steps of retrieving a command from the queue and transmitting the command to the agent, receiving a message from the agent reporting the results of the execution of the command, and retrieving the next command from the queue in response to

VA 812511.1

receipt of the message and transmitting it to the agent. Claim 30 depends from claim 29, and recites the further step of updating the status of the queue "to indicate the command that has been most recently transmitted to the agent for execution." Thus, each time that a new command is transmitted to the queue, in response to receipt of a message from the agent, the status of the queue is updated. The Suzuki patent does not disclose that its record file, or log 10, is updated each time the agent reads a new command from the script file 11. Rather, the record file is only updated when the agent notifies the server that a reboot has been requested. See, for example, step (6) at column 8, lines 38-42.
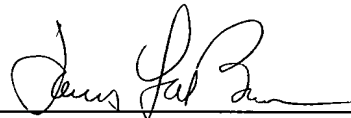
For at least the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the Suzuki patent does not *anticipate* the subject matter of claims 22-31. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102 is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

BUCHANAN INGERSOLL PC

Date: <u>November 18, 2005</u>   By: _____

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Dictionary of
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Seventh Edition

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CONTEN

Q

QBASIC the version of Microsoft's QuickBASIC compiler that is provided with later versions of MS-DOS. *See* QUICKBASIC.

QIC quarter-inch cartridge, an abbreviation used in the designation of several types of computer tapes.

quarto a traditional British paper size, 8×10 inches, now being superseded by ISO A4. *See* PAPER SIZES (ISO).

query language a language used to express queries to be answered by a database system. For an example, *see* SQL.

queue ·
1. a data structure from which items are removed in the same order in which they were entered. *Contrast* STACK.
2. a list, maintained by the operating system, of jobs waiting to be printed or processed in some other way. *See* PRINT SPOOLER.

QuickBASIC Microsoft's fast compiler for BASIC under DOS. It accepts programs written for BASICA or GW-BASIC, but it also adds many new kinds of statements and allows the programmer to leave out line numbers. A similar compiler, which does not generate standalone executables, is provided with MS-DOS under the name QBASIC.

Beginning with version 4.0, QuickBASIC has two unusual technical features. First, it is an incremental compiler, meaning that lines are compiled as soon as they are typed in. Second, it compiles into threaded code, a special kind of machine language that corresponds line-by-line to the original program. Thus, compilation is very fast and can be undone to reconstruct the BASIC program that was compiled.

QuickDraw GX a new version of the Macintosh's graphics control language. Improvements include support for GX FONTS, transparent graphics, improved rotation and skewing, and allowing documents to be saved in a Portable Digital Document format (PDD). This means that any other Mac with QuickDraw GX can view the file, even if the other computer does not have the same application program or fonts.
See ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING; GX FONTS.

quicksort a sorting algorithm invented by C. A. R. Hoare and first published in 1962. Quicksort is faster than any other sorting algorithm available unless the items are already in nearly the correct order, in which case it is relatively inefficient (*compare* MERGE SORT).

Quicksort is a recursive procedure (*see* RECURSION). In each iteration, it rearranges the list of items so that one item (the "pivot") is in its final position, all the items that should come before it are before it, and all the items that should come after it are after it. Then the lists
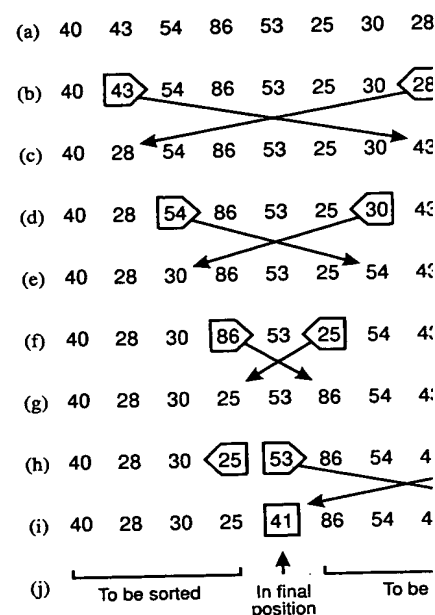
FIGURE 214. QUICKSORT IN /

of items preceding and following the pivot are
sorted in the same way. Figure 214 shows how

(a) Choose the last item in the list, 41, as tl
from the searching and swapping that follow.

(b), (c) Identify the leftmost item greater tha
item less than 41. Swap them.

(d), (e), (f), (g) Repeat steps (b) and (c)
rightmost markers meet in the middle.

(h), (i) Now that the markers have met and ·
with the item pointed to by the leftmost marke

(j) Now that the pivot is in its final positio
sublists to the left and in right of it. Quicksort i
languages, such as BASIC, that do not allow re
memory required by Quicksort increases expoi
of the recursion. One way to limit memory re
to another type of sort, such as selection sort,
reached. (*See* SELECTION SORT.) Fig. 215 shows
expressed in Pascal.

script

1. a style of type that resembles cursive handwriting (not italics), as shown in Fig. 237.

2. a file containing commands to be executed, such as a SHELL SCRIPT or a script of dialing commands for a communication program. *See also* JAVASCRIPT; VBSCRIPT; PERL; CGI.

3. a file or printout containing a copy of information that was displayed on the screen.

scroll

1. to move information across the screen as if the screen were a window or porthole through which you are looking. For example, all word processing programs can scroll vertically, and some can also scroll horizontally.

2. to type gibberish rapidly and repeatedly in order to disrupt a discussion in a chat room. (This makes all the real messages scroll by too fast for people to read them.) *See* CHAT ROOM.

scroll bar the bar at the right-hand side and/or bottom of a window that enables you to scroll the window, i.e., look at different areas of the data that the window is displaying, treating the window as a portion of a larger picture. To scroll, click on the arrows at the ends of the scroll bar or use the mouse to move the scroll box along the bar. For an illustration, *see* WINDOW.
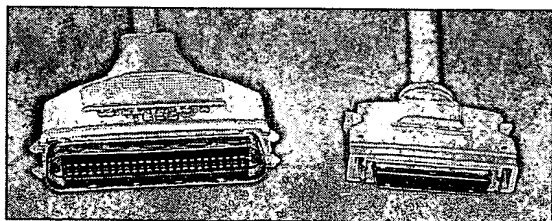

FIGURE 238. SCSI CONNECTORS
(TWO OF SEVERAL COMMON TYPES)

SCSI (Small Computer Systems Interface, pronounced "scuzzy") a standard way of interfacing a computer to disk drives, tape drives, and other devices that require high-speed data transfer. Up to seven SCSI devices can be linked to a single SCSI port. Thus, a single SCSI adapter can interface a computer to one or more hard disks, a CD-ROM drive, a tape drive, and a scanner (*see* Figure 238).

SCSI is especially popular with Macintoshes and UNIX workstations but is also used on some PC-compatible computers, where it is

supported by device drivers. Almost all SCSI h. device driver, with no need for further settings t SCSI hard disks easier to install than any other ty such as CD-ROM drives require additional devi done in two layers: an ASPI (Advanced SCSI P device driver for the SCSI system, and various commands to specific devices.

The cable that comes out of a SCSI port is (or 16- or 32-bit if it follows the newer SCSI-2 connected to it are daisy-chained with a *SCSI* pack) at the end. Each device, including the S address between 0 and 7 inclusive; most address to prevent conflicts.

See also BUS; DEVICE DRIVER. *Contrast* ST-

scuzzy a common misspelling of SCSI.

SDK

1. Software Development Kit.

2. Servlet Development Kit.

SDRAM (synchronous dynamic random acce RAM chip whose output is synchronized with data available to the CPU more quickly than w *Contrast* EDO; FPM.

search and replace to work through a file, rence of a particular sequence of characters in of characters. In Macintosh software, this is *Change. See* EDITOR.

search engine a computer program that s amounts of text or other data. For example, WORLD WIDE WEB can be accessed at http:/. http://www.search.cnet.com. For search use the search engine at http://www.deja.

Depending on the search engine, there are g search. If you type a phrase such as *golden isle* normally search for all documents that contain ing highest priority to those that contain both v can specify that you want only the document phrase, and you can specify boolean ("and" between words you are searching for (e.g., " There is generally a help button that explains kinds of searches. *See also* BOOLEAN QUERY;

searchware software used to search through an encyclopedia available on CD-ROM must allow the user to find specific entries. *See* FUL TEXT.